

TANATAR, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk.

~~Regulating the speed of an asynchronous motor by means of condensers connected into one phase of the rotor.~~  
Vest.elektroprom. 29 no.10:29-31 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Electric motors, Induction)

AUTHOR:

Tanatar, A.I. (Cand.Tech Sci.)

SOV/110-58-10-8/24

TITLE:

Speed regulation of an induction motor by means of condensers connected in one rotor phase. (Regulirovaniye skorosti asinkhronnogo dvigatelya posredstvom kondensatorov, vkljuchennykh v odnu fazu rotora)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Elektro promyshlennosti, 1958, No.10. pp. 29-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The speed of induction motors can be varied over a wide range by connecting capacitors to the rotor sliprings, but the method has been little used because of the cost of capacitors. When low 'creep' speeds are required for a short time the reactive power of the capacitors required can be reduced by connecting them to only one pair of sliprings, so that the motor works with a single-phase rotor. In order to compare the properties of a motor with condensers in one rotor phase and in all three phases, use is made of the simplified equivalent circuits given in Fig.1. Expressions are derived for the circuit currents; curves of current as a function of slip with three-phase and single-phase rotor capacitors are given in Fig.2. Expressions given for the motor torque result in the curves of Fig.3. Calculations are then made of the capacitance required in the two cases to ensure a given torque. Analysis shows that for comparable characteristics the capacitors are several times smaller in the single-phase case and this is confirmed by a specimen capacitor-size calculation. Tests on a 5.5 kW motor further verified these

Card 1/2

SOV/110-58-10-8/24

Speed regulation of an induction motor by means of condensers connected in one rotor phase.

conclusions, and showed that by connecting condensers in one rotor phase the speed was reduced from 1430 to 29 r.p.m. There are 3 figures and 1 literature reference (Soviet)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1958

1. Induction motors--Control systems    2. Induction motors--Test results  
3. Capacitors--Performance

Card 2/2

8(5)

SOV/100-59-5-3/14

AUTHORS: Tanatar, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Mekler, M.B., Engineer

TITLE: On the Question of Selecting the Capacity of Tower Crane Motors

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya stroitel'stva, 1959, Nr 5, pp 9-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After giving a brief outline of the customary method of calculating the required power of an electric motor for driving a tower crane, the authors come to the conclusion that these are inaccurate and prone to result in over-estimations. According to their theory the basis of power calculation should be the load diagram derived from the technological graph of the construction work record. Construction firms and scientific research institutes have at their disposal extensive statistical material regarding the actual performance of a variety of cranes, which data suffice to draw an accurate load diagram for electric tower crane motors; the diagram should be drawn on the basis of the most strenuous period of construction for the crane, viz the period of the top story. The cycle of work of a motor consists of starting the motor, hoisting the load to the maximum height, lowering the load including manoeuvring for precise location of load and return of hook to ground; taking as an example the EKSM-5-5A type of crane, the average load of a block of 4,000 kg etc. the authors determine the required power for each

Card 1/2

SOV/100-59-5-3/14

On the Question of Selecting the Capacity of Tower Crane Motors

phase of cycle and calculate the equivalent capacity of the motor as being equal to 7.8 kw. The nearest corresponding motor according to the list would be the 10 kw MT-51-8. This method was used in verifying capacities of the modernized tower cranes by the Construction Trust of Dnepropetrovsk, and proved to correct after 6 months of service.  
There are 1 table, 1 diagram and 1 reference.

Card 2/2

TANATAR, A.I.; ZORIN, V.K.

Increasing the reliability of long-travel brake electromagnets of  
the KMT type. Prom.energ. 16 no.6:24 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Hoisting machinery--Brakes) (Electromagnets)

TANATAR, Anatoliy Iosifovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

"General electrical engineering and electrical equipment" by  
A.IA.Muchnik, K.A.Parfenov, G.V.Drevs. Reviewed by A.I.Tanatar.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.4:470-471 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra elektrotehniki Dnepropetrovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo  
instituta.

(Electric engineering)

TANATAR, Anatoliy Iosifovich; MATSEPON, Pavel Filippovich;  
SURGINA, E., red.

[Automation of construction work] Avtomatizatsiia stroitel'-  
nogo proizvodstva. Kiev, Budivel'nyk, 1965. 143 p.  
(MIRA 18:8)

1. TANATAR, A. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Electric Apparatus and Appliances
7. "Electric equipment for metal-cutting machines." I. V. Kharizomenov. Reviewed by A. N. Tanatar. Stan. i instr. 23 no. 12, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

TANATAR, D. B.

DECEASED

1963/3

c. 1962

DIESAL ENGINES

see ILC

TANATAR, Daniil Borisovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased];  
Prinimali uchastiye: FOMIN, Yu.Ya., dots.; KAMKIN, S.V.,  
dots.; RAPOPORT, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SANDLER,  
N.V., red.izd-va; KOTLYAKOVA,O.I., tekhn. red.

[Diesel engines; their arrangement and design] Dizeli;  
komponovka i raschet. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Leningrad,  
Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1963. 439 p. (MIRA 16:11)  
(Diesel engines--Design and construction)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

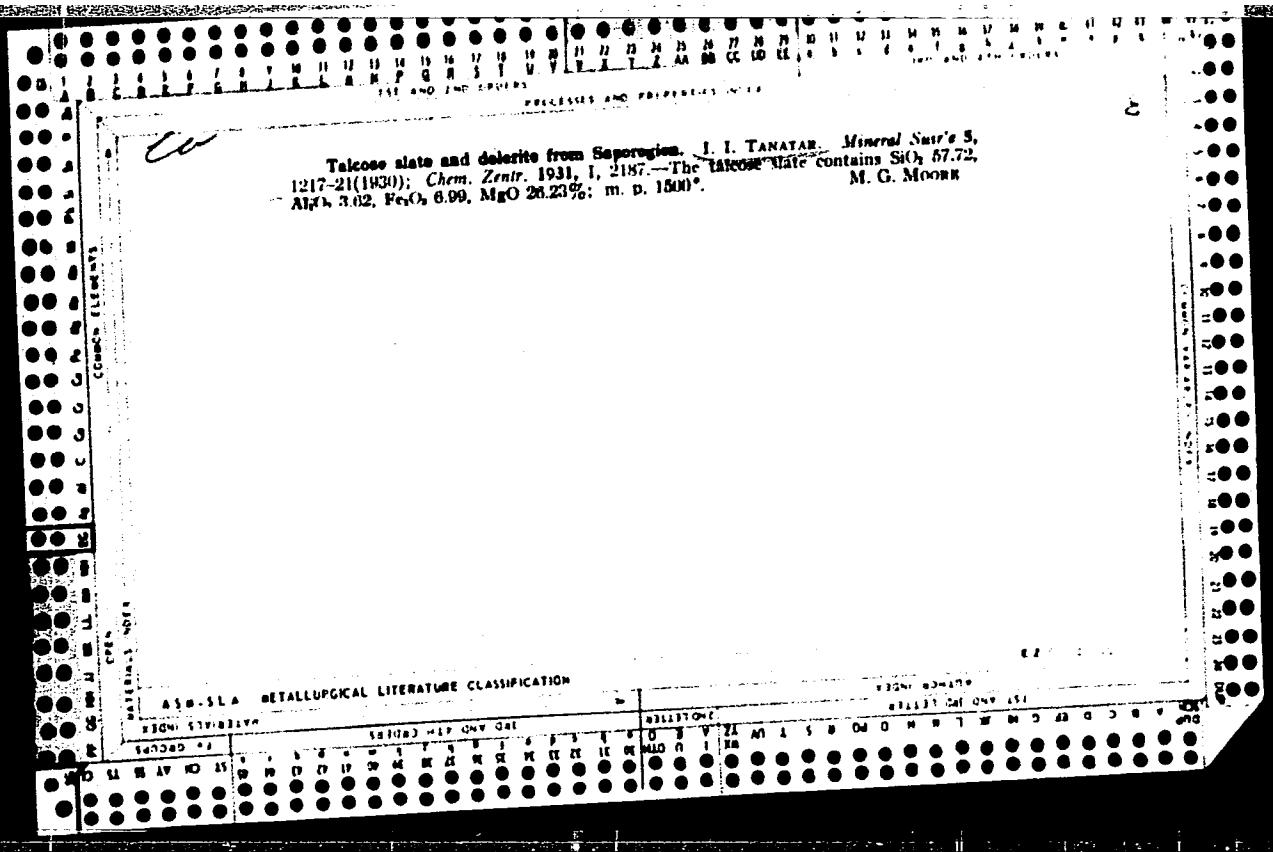
CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820013-0

TANATAR, I.

Modulus. IUn.tekh. 5 no.7:58-60 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Mathematics--Juvenile literature)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820013-0"

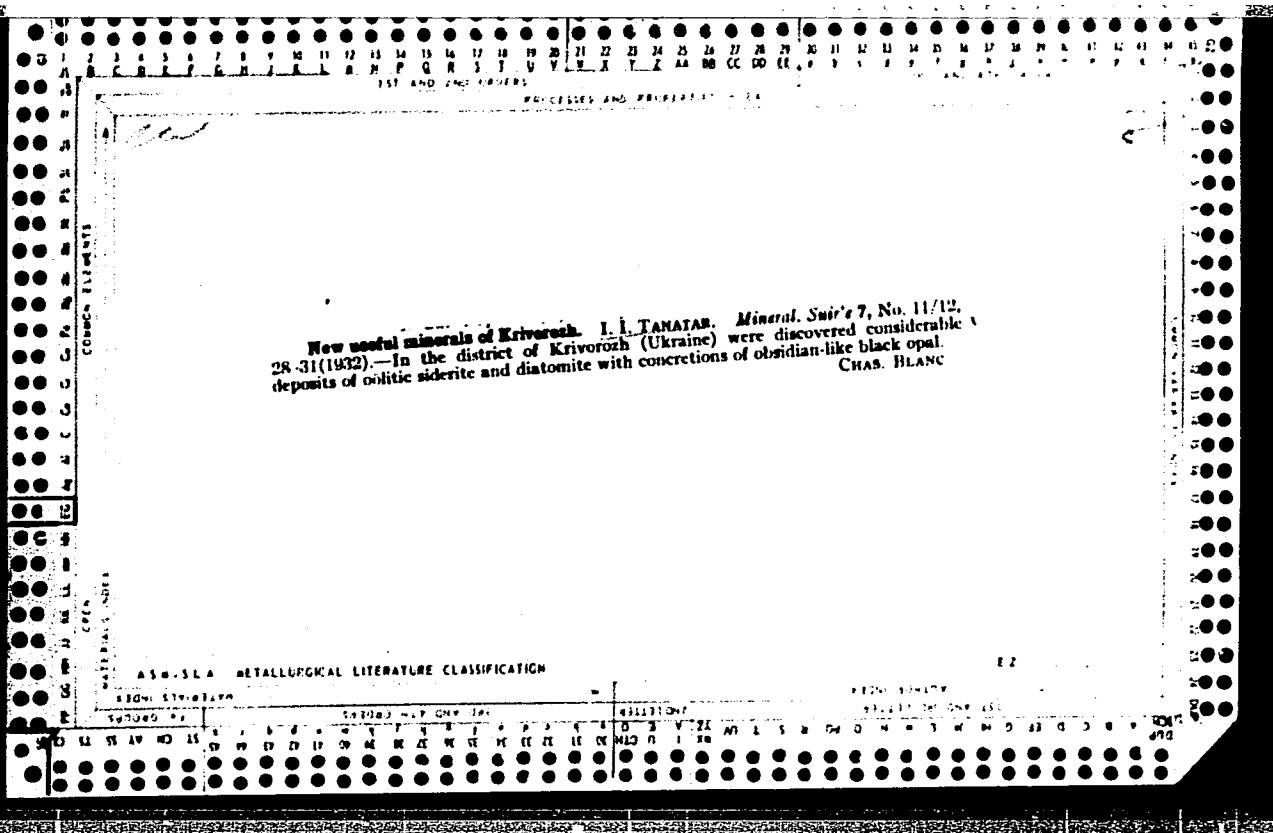


TANATAR, I.I.

TANATAR, I.I. Mestorozhdeniya poleznykh iskopaemykh Dnepropetrov'ia. Moskva,  
Gos. nauchn.-tekhn. izd-vo, 1931 93 p.

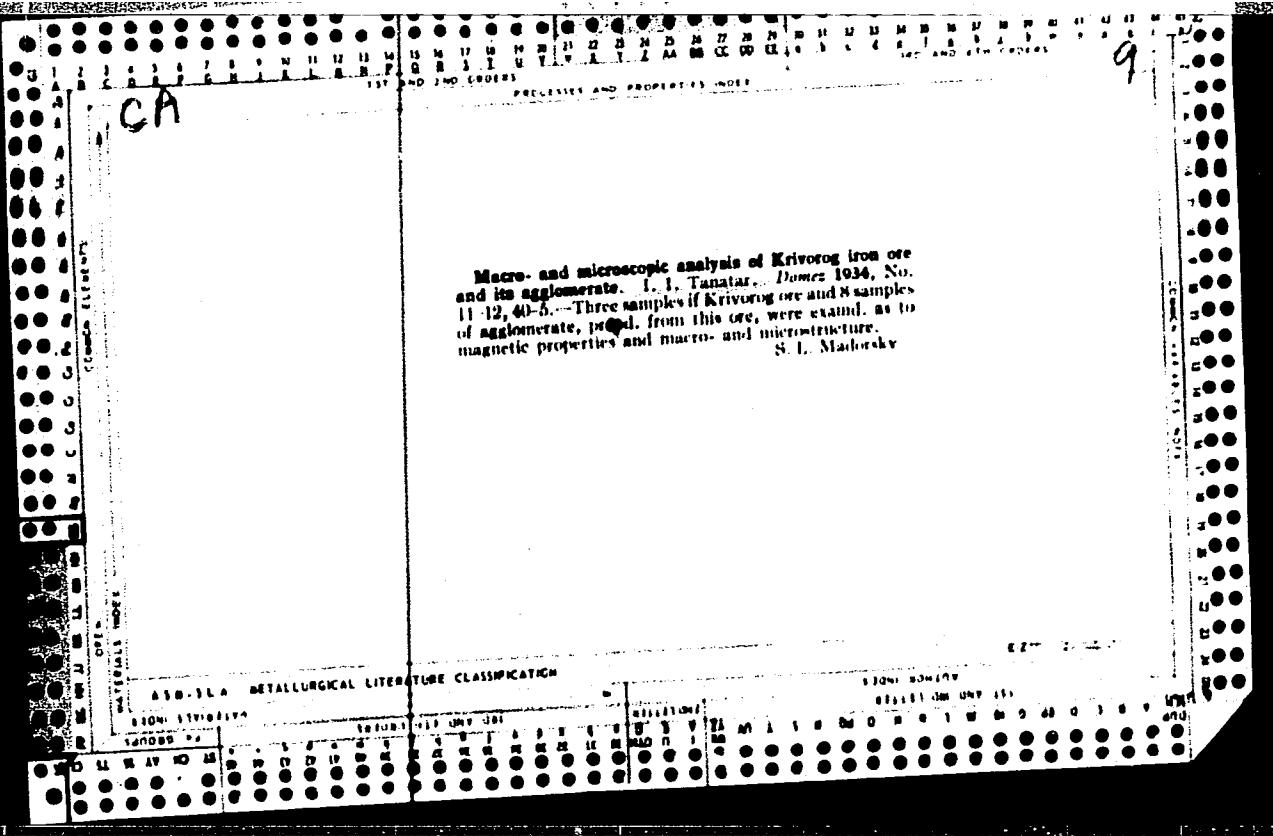
DLC: TN8.D58T3

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951/Unclassified.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820013-0"



The geochemical characteristics of the Bolshoi Krivui Rog in connection with the problem of the origin of its ore. I. I. Taggart. *Bull. Acad. sci. U.R.S.S.*, Classe sci. math., no. 7, god. 1938, 1938, 238 str., English, 82(16). The mineralization of the Krivui Rog region is associated with four tectonic intrusive processes. A discussion of each one, the processes involved, and the changes produced are presented. Geochemical, physico-chemical, radioactive and magnetometric methods were used.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820013-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

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TANATAR, I. I.

Tanatar, I. I. - "On the nomenclature of rock formations of the Krivoy Rog in connection with the problem of their origin and correlation," Izvetsiya Dnepropetrs. Gornoogo in-ta, Vol. XIX, 1948, p. 49-52 - Bibliog: 9 items

So: U-3600, 10 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.6, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820013-0"

TANATAR, I. I.

Tanatar, I. I. - "On interperiodic variations in the periodic system of elements",  
Investiya Dnepropetr. gornogo in-ta im. Arteme, Vol. **IX**, 1948, p. 51-53.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

TAMATAR, I. I.

35926. geneticheskiye vzaimootnsheniya krivorozhskikh, karskikh i kerchyeskikh zhivotnykh mestorozhdeniy. auch. zapiski (dneprpropetr. gos. un-t), T. XXXI, 1948, S. 5-22.----Bibliogr: 2. Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh statey, No. 49, 1949

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820013-0

TANUTAR, I. I.

The theoretical principles in study of ore deposits Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry Ukrayiny, 1950. 261 P. maps. (50-30522)

TN263.T3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820013-0"

1. TANATAR, I. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Geology and Geography
7. Theoretical Principles of the Science of Ore Deposits, Tanatar, I. I. (Kiev-L'vov, Ukraine State Technical Press, 1950). Reviewed by A. A. Beus and G. I. Petrov, Sov. Khiga, No. 6, 1950.
9. FDD Report U-3081, 16 Jan 1953, Unclassified.

TANATAR, I. I. (Reviewed By)

Crystallography

Methods of crystallo-optical examination of polished sections, S. D. Chetverikov,  
Reviewed by I. I. Tanatar, Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. Geol. no. 2:152-153 Mr-AP '52

Montley List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified

TANATAR, I.I.

Kh.M.Abdulaev's book "Genetic affinity of mineralization with graniteid intrusions." Reviewed by I.I.Tanatar. Min.sber.no.9:366-374 '55.  
(MIRA 9:9)

I.Dnepropetrovsk. Gernyy institut.  
(Ore deposits) (Abdulaev, Kh.M.)

TANATAR, I.I.

Review of E.E. Zakharov's work "Classification of deposits of mineral resources." Reviewed by I.I. Tanatar. Sov. geol. no.43:165-169 '55.  
(Mineralogy) (Ore deposits) (Zakharov, E.E.) (MLRA 8:9)

*TANATAR, I.I.*

P.I. Vol'fson's book "Problems in the study of hydrothermal deposits."  
Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 20 no.3:140-141 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)  
(Vol'fson, Pal'tel Iosifovich) (Ore deposits)

TAHATAR, I.I.; KARSHENBAUM, A.P.

Oreisen and skarn, new rocks of Krivoy Rog. Geol.shur. 16 no.1:  
64-65 '56. (MLBA 9:8)  
(Krivoy Rog--Rocks)

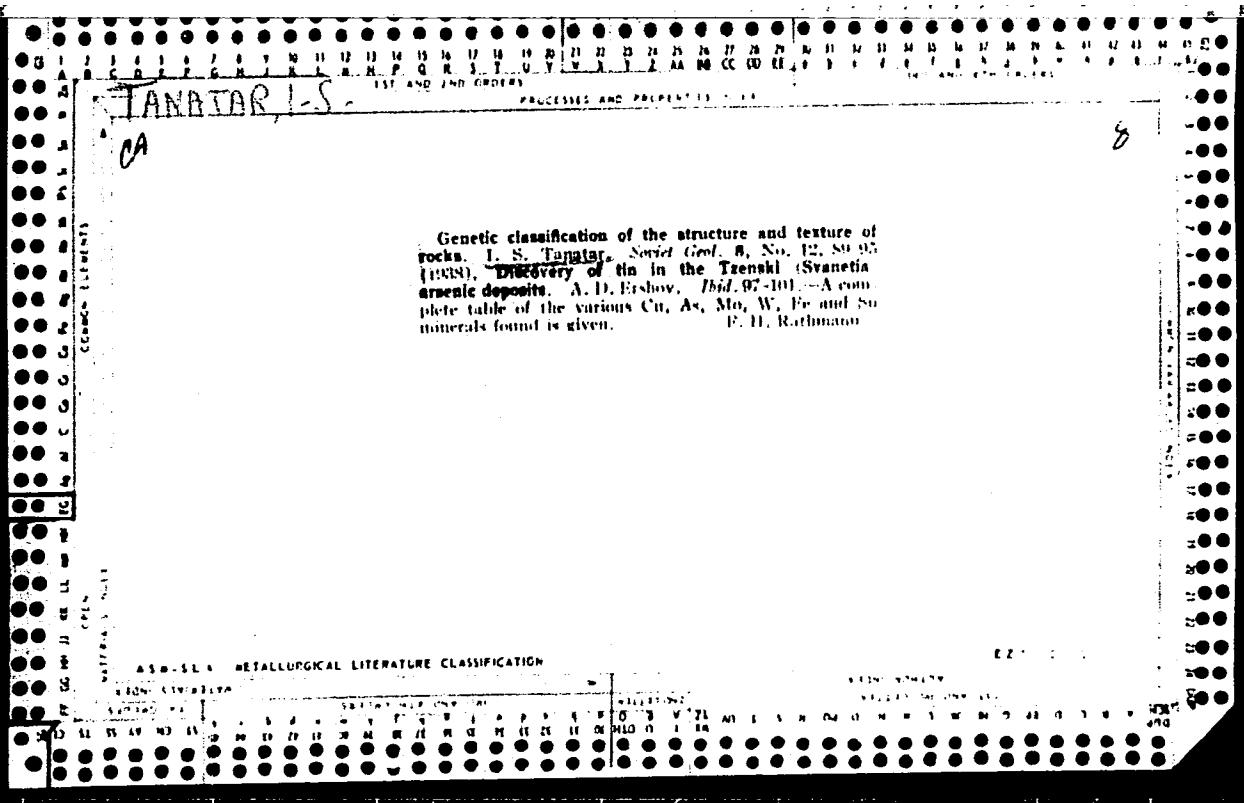
TANATAR, Iosif Isaakovich, prof.; BELEVTSOV, Ya.N., otv.red.; PROKOPENKO, M.I., red.; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Principles of the theory of ore deposits] Osnovy ucheniya o rudnykh mestorozhdeniiskh. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos. univ. im. A.M.Gor'kogo, 1959. 291 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Belevtaev).  
(Ore deposits)

TANATAR, I.I., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

Genesis of iron ores and ironstone in the Krivoy Rog. Sbor. nauch.  
trud. NIGRI no.2:238-243 '59. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Krivoy Rog—Geology, Stratigraphic)  
(Krivoy Rog—Iron ores)

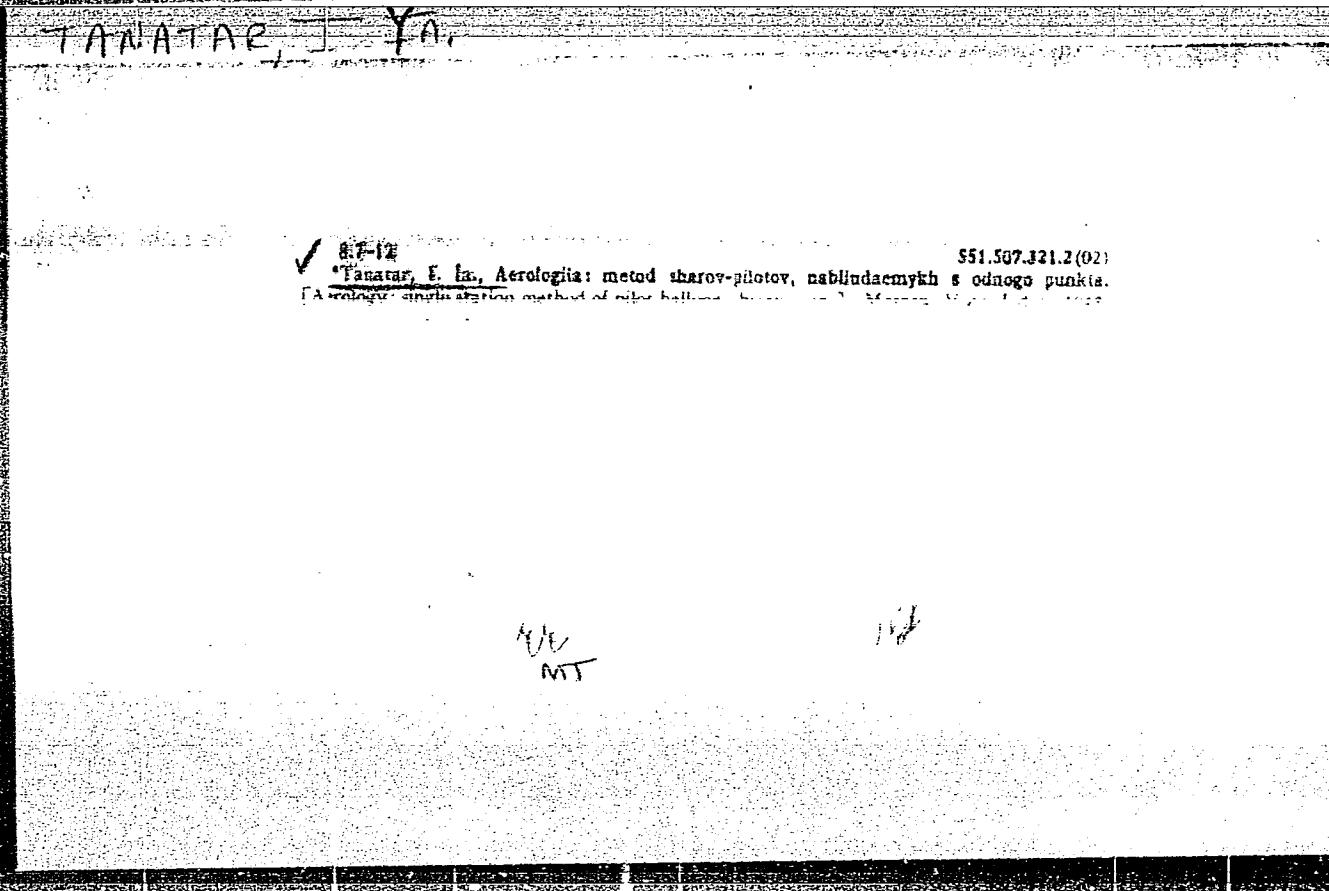


TANATAR, I.V.; ZAKHAROV, M.V., polkovnik, redaktor; BERSON, I.B., mayor,  
redaktor; NIKITIN, G.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Aerology: method of pilot balloon observations from one point]  
Aerologiya; metod sharov-pilotov, nabliudayushchikh s odnogo punkta.  
Moskva, Voennoe izd-vo Ministerstva vooruzhennykh sil Soiuza SSR,  
1948. 346 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 8:1)  
(Meteorology--Observations) (Balloons, Pilot)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820013-0"

TANATAR, I. YA.

PA 167T92

**USSR/Meteorology - Aerology  
Instruments**

Jan/Feb 48

"Standardization of the Vertical Speeds of Pilot  
Balloons," I. Ya. Tanatar

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 1, pp 30-39

Demonstrates inaccuracy of A. V. Mikhaylovskiy nomograms used in Artillery Meteorol Sv to fill pilot balloons with hydrogen for vertical speeds of 100 and 200 m/min. Gives method to draw up nomograms for vertical speeds of 100, 200, and 300 m/min and for night pilot balloons and pilot balloons with suspended dipole. Submitted 9 Jan 47.

167T92

TUW M. T. Ya.

"Standardization of the Vertical Speeds of Pilot Balloons," Meteorol. Gidrol., No. 1, 1947; "Calculation of Atmospheric Refraction during Aerological Observations," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geog. i Geofiz., 21, No. 4, 1948;

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820013-0

TAYAKAR, I. Ye. (Moscow)

Sphere inscribed into a convex quadrangular pyramid. Mat. pros.  
no.1:163-165 '57. (MIRA 11:7)  
(Geometry, Solid)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820013-0"

TANATAR, I.Ya. (Moscow); SKOPETS, Z.A. (Yaroslavl'); ARNOL'D, V.I.  
(Moscow); DYNKIN, Ye.B. (Moscow); LORDKIPANIDZE, B.G.(L'vov);  
KONSTANTINOV, N.N. (Moscow); BEREZIN, F.A.(Moscow)

Problems of elementary mathematics. Mat. pros. no.2:267-270 '57.  
(MIRA 11:7)

(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

PIAZHE, Zh. [Piaget, J.]; BET, E. [Beth, E.]; D'YEDONNE, Zh. [Dieudonne, J.]; LIKHNEROVICH, A. [Lichnerowicz, A.]; SHOKE, G. [Choquet, G.]; GATTEN'0, K. [Gattegno, C.]; FETISOV, A.I. [translator]; TANATAR, I.Ya., red.; DRANNIKOVA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Teaching of mathematics. Translated from the French; manual for teachers] Prepodavanie matematiki; posobie dlja uchitelei. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1960. 161 p.  
(MIRA 14:7)

(Mathematics—Study and teaching)

TANATAR, Isaak Yakovlevich; KAPUSTINA, V.S., red.; UMANSKIY, G.S., red.;  
KORNEYEVA, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Geometrical transformations of the graphic representation of  
functions; manual for teachers] Geometricheskie preobrazovaniia  
grafikov funktsii; posobie dlis uchitelei. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-  
pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 167 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Functions--Study and teaching)

ZALGALLER, V.A. (Leningrad); RUDENKO, N. (Moskva); DAVYDOV, U. (Gomel');  
RABINOVICH, V. (Petropavlovsk-Kazakhstanskiy); BESKIN, L.N. (Moskva);  
TANATAR, I.Ya. (Moskva); SKOPETS, Z.A. (Yaroslavl'); DUBNOV, Ya.S.  
(Moskva); GEL'FOND, A.O. (Moskva); ROBINSON, R.M. (SSha); BALK,  
M.B. (Smolensk); SHUB-SIZONENKO, Yu.A. (Moskva)

Solutions to the problems. Mat. pros. no.5:261-274 '60.  
(MIRA 13:12)  
(Mathematics—Problems, exercises, etc.)

TANATAR L. S.

12

CA

Vitamin values of vegetable products of the Odessa region. L. S. Tanatar (Odessa Med. Inst.). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1950, No. 6, 27-30.—Lists of ascorbic acid contents of various strains of local potatoes and cabbage are presented. Early potatoes had the best assay (6-30 mg. %) and best storage characteristics. Cabbage assay ranged from 19.8 to 32.3 mg. %, early crops being again more satisfactory.  
G. M. Kosolapoff

Dept. Gen. Hygiene

TANATAR-BARASH, Z.I.

35927

khlority i khloritovyye slantsy metamorficheskoy  
tolshehi krivogd roga. nauch. zapiski (dneprpropetr.  
gos. un-t) t. XXXI, 1948, S. 37-44.-bibliogr: 6 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

TANATA R-BARASH, S. I.

Tanata R-Barash, S. I. "Chlorites and Chloritic slates of the Krivoy-Rogo metamorphic stratum," Mineral. sbornik, No. 2, 1948, p. 151-52 - Biblio: 7 items

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

TANATAR-BARASH, Z. I.

Metamorphism of iron silicates of Krivoy Rog. Z. I. G. O.  
Tanatar-Barash (Dnepropetrovsk Geol. Inst.). Mineralog.  
Sovm. Izv. Geol. Obschchestva 4, 115-20 (1960).—T. discusses the conversion of hornblende to chlorite (and vice versa), the conversion of garnet to chlorite, and the conversion of chlorite to biotite (and vice versa), talc, and chloritoids in metamorphic schists. It is concluded that alteration of the Fe silicates of the original sediments was a recurrent process and took place in assoc. with hydrothermal and metasomatic processes during which the initial phase of Fe metasomatism was succeeded by an alk. (Na) phase and later by the introduction of Mg-rich aq. solns. In many instances, alteration was accomplished without the addition of new material.

Marie Siegrist

RE JUN  
JULY

Tanatar-Barash, Z. I.

62  
① ✓ The character of loess-like deposits of the northern part  
of the Zaporozh'ye province. A. U. Litvinenko and Z. I.  
Tanatar-Barash. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 91, 146-8  
(1933).—A comparison is made on mineralogic and chem.  
comptn. of loess and the underlying loesslike loams and  
clays. The clay separate of the red-brown loams and clays  
shows a higher content of  $Al_2O_3$  and  $Fe_2O_3$  (10.5-22 and 7.0-  
12.3%, resp.) and a lower content of  $CaO$  (4-8%) than the  
corresponding loess where the  $Al_2O_3$  content is 16-18,  $Fe_2O_3$   
6.0-7.1, and  $CaO$  9-14.0%. J. S. Joffe

KHMARSKIY, N.Z.; KUCHERENKO, M.T.; SOKOL'SKAYA, A.V.; TANATAR-BARASH, Z.I.

Lithological and facies characteristics of coal deposits in the  
western extension of the Donets Basin. Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.5:  
249-258 '56. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Donets Basin--Coal geology)

TANATAR-BARASH, Z.I.

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology 11-5-7/15

AUTHOR: Sokol'skaya, A.V. and Tanatar-Barash, Z.I.

TITLE: Limestones of Upper-Wisean Sediments of the Lower-Carbon  
in the Western Extension of the Donbass (Izvestnyaki  
verkhnevizeyskikh otlozheniy nizhnego Karbona zapadnogo  
prodolzheniya Donbassa)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, vol. 22,  
# 5, pp 80-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Carbonate layers in the Upper-Wisean sediments of the Lower  
Carbon in the western Donbass extension are represented by  
limestones, dolomites, calcareous argillites, siltstones and  
sandstones.

By their structural peculiarities and by the character of  
organic residues the following groups of limestones are dis-  
tinguished:

1. Organogenous-clastic limestones,
2. fine-grained pelitomorphic limestones,
3. dolomitized limestones, and

Card 1/4

11-5-7/15

TITLE: Limestones of Upper-Wisean Sediments of the Lower-Carbon  
in the Western Extension of the Donbass (Izvestnyaki  
verkhnevizeyskikh otlozhennykh nizhnego Karbona zapadnogo  
prodolzheniya Donbassa)

4. Argillaceous limestones and calcareous argillites.

Organogenous-clastic limestones are the most widespread group of rocks among the carbonate sediments of the Upper-Wise period. These rocks are characterized by considerable content of organism fragments and entire shells.

Fine-grained pelitic lomorphic limestones are of no independent importance and occur among the other types in interstratification.

Dolomitized limestones are characteristic mainly for the sediments of the Turneyskiy formation. They are composed of calcite and dolomite.

Argillaceous limestones and calcareous argillites form individual inter-layers among the limestones. They are heterogeneous and are composed of calcite, ankerite, dolomite and siderite.

Card 2/4

11-5-7/15

TITLE: Limestones of Upper-Wisean Sediments of the Lower-Carbon  
in the Western Extension of the Donbass (Izvestnyaki  
verkhnevizeyskikh otlozheniy nizhnego Karbona zapadnogo  
prodolzheniya Donbassa)

On the basis of detailed lithological studies of carboni-  
ferous sediments the authors distinguish several genetic  
types of carbonate rocks:

1. Most deep-water formations are carbonate layers com-  
posed mainly of calcite and containing insignificant amounts  
of insoluble residues. Organic residues are represented by  
foraminiferas and algae (limestones B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>5</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>7</sub>);

2. More shallow formations are limestones with mixed  
fauna and contain a high admixture of terrigenous material.  
The main carbonate mass is represented by calcite and ankerite  
(limestones B<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>, D<sub>1</sub>);

3. Most shallow formations are crinoid limestones with  
a high content of terrigenous material. The carbonate mass  
is represented by ankerite, oligonite and pistomesite.

Card 3/4

Different genetic types of carbonate rocks are associated

11-5-7/15

TITLE: Limestones of Upper-Wisean Sediments of the Lower-Carbon  
in the Western Extension of the Donbass (Izvestnyaki  
verkhnevizeyskikh otlozheniy nizhnego Karbona zapadnogo  
prodolzheniya Donbassa)

with definite stratigraphic layers. Detailed data characteristic  
for each of the stratigraphic layers are compiled in a  
table enclosed in the article.

The article contains 1 figure and 1 table.

There are 4 references, all Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovsk State University

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: On 9 July 1956

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 4/4

TANATAR-BARASH, Z.I.

Dispersed hematite of iron ores in the Belozerka deposit. Geol.-  
zhur. 22 no.4:63-72 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii.  
(Belozerka region (Zaporozh'ye Province)--Hematite)

TANATAR-BARASH, Z.I.

Talc-carbonate rocks of the Belozerka iron ore region and problems  
of their genesis. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7  
no.2:61-72 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TANATAR-BARASH, Z.I.; IL'VITSKIY, M.M.; ROMANENKO, G.N.

Petrochemistry of ultrabasic rocks in the Ukrainian Crystalline  
Shield. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geol. 29 no.7:24-37 Jl '64  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Dnepropetrovsko-  
go gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

TANATAR-BARASH, Z.I.

Petrochemistry of ultrabasic rocks in the Belozärka iron ore region.  
Geokhimiia no.5:441-456 My '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Scientific Research Institute of Geology, State University,  
Dnepropetrovsk.

TANATAROV, L.V.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS  
AUTHOR KAGANOV, M.I., LIFSHIC, I.M., TANATAROV, L.V.  
TITLE Relaxation between Electrons and Lattice.  
PERIODICAL *Zurn. eksp. i teor. fiz.*, 31, fasc. 2, 232-237 (1956)  
Issued: 10 / 1956

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1571

Here the relaxation between the electrons of a metal and a crystal lattice (phonons) is studied. The method employed for this purpose permits the determination of the heat transfer coefficient for any temperatures. At first the quantity of energy ( $\bar{U}$ ) transferred by the electrons (per unit of volume) to the lattice in the course of one second is computed. The phonon function changes as a result of the "creation" and "annihilation" of phonons. Such processes are possible because the velocity of the electrons exceeds that of sound. To the creation of a phonon (seen from the point of view of quantum mechanics) there corresponds the CERENKOV-like radiation of sound waves (in the classical sense). The expression found for  $\bar{U}$  is explicitly written down and specialized for low and high temperatures. Furthermore,  $\bar{U}$  is computed for the case that the difference of the temperatures  $\Theta$  and  $T$  of the lattice and the electrons respectively is considerably less than  $T$ , and besides, for the case  $T \ll \Theta$ .

The expression for  $\bar{U}$  for the case  $T \gg T_0$ ,  $\Theta - T \ll T$  ( $T_0$  - DEBYE temperature) can be determined in a purely classical manner. For this purpose the radiation of sound waves by an electron is studied which moves with constant velocity  $v$  through the lattice. The equations of the enforced oscillations of the elastic

Zurn, eksp.i teor.fis., 31, fasc. 2, 232-237 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1571  
continuum, the energy losses of the electron, and the FOURIER coefficients of  
the displacement vector are explicitly given. The divergence at  $v = s$  (which  
appears to have no analogy in the CERENKOV-like radiation of electromagnetic  
waves) is connected with the neglect of dispersion (dependence of the velocity  
of sound on frequency). Here  $s$  denotes the velocity of sound. The divergence  
at  $v = s$  is due to the infinite growth of the limit frequency and consideration  
of dispersion leads to a finite limit frequency at all particle velocities. If  
dispersion is taken into account there is always a frequency range in which  
a domain of CERENKOV'S radiation of sound exists at any velocity. Only the  
electrons at the edge of FERMI distribution participate in the transfer of  
energy from the electrons to the lattice. For the computation of the electron  
temperature the manner of heating the electrons must be assumed. Here the in-  
fluence exercised by a strong electric field is investigated. In conclusion  
expressions for the electron temperature at equilibrium and for the relaxation  
time are given.

INSTITUTION: Physical-Technical Institute of the Academy of Science of the  
Ukrainian SSR.

21(8), 18(7)

AUTHORS: Lifshits, I. M., Kaganov, M. I., Tanatarov, L. V. SOV/89-6-4-3/27

TITLE: On the Theory of the Radiation Induced Changes in Metals  
(K teorii radiatsionnykh izmeneniy v metallakh)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 4, pp 391-402 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Temperature fluctuation and the phenomena connected therewith are theoretically investigated in fissile material. Fluctuation is given by the quantity of energy liberated at every decay. The occurrence of similar non-thermodynamic fluctuations leads to a variation of the temperature-dependent characteristics of the irradiated medium. Here the case arises that during irradiation the kinetic coefficients (electric conductivity, diffusion, thermal reaction rate) do not correspond to the mean temperature of the medium determined from the total quantity of heat. The particles passing through matter thus cause local heating. The equations describing these processes are derived, in which connection the interaction between electrons and lattice was taken into account because it leads to the establishment of temperature equilibrium. Furthermore, a method is developed for the purpose of calculating the effective kinetic coefficients of the fissile material.

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SOV/89-6-4-3/27

On the Theory of the Radiation Induced Changes in Metals

In conclusion, it is explained in what way the mechanical properties of fissile substances vary as a result of local heating. In addition, the two following calculations are described: a) Calculating the average of a physical quantity  $F(T_e, T_j)$  depending on 2 temperatures ( $T_e$  - electron temperature,  $T_j$  - lattice temperature). b) Evaluation of this calculation for high temperatures, in which case the equation no longer remains linear when calculating thermal conductivity and can therefore not be solved. If, however, the specific heat  $c$  and the thermal conductivity  $\chi$  depend on temperature according to an exponential law, it is easier to determine the average. The equations and their solutions are given for several needle-shaped, an infinitely long and a punctiform source. (The solutions of an equivalent problem are by Ya. B. Zel'dovich and A. S. Kompanejets). The most important results obtained by this paper have already been published in 1951-1952 in the reports of the FTI of the AN USSR (AS UkrSSR). There are 2 figures and 12 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 17, 1958  
Card 2/2



S/181/60/002/012/004/G:8  
B006/B063

AUTHORS: Kosevich, A. M. and Tanatarov, L. V.  
TITLE: Production of Cavities in Solids by Local Melting  
PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 12, pp. 3012-3016

TEXT: The process of local melting, i.e., the local evolution of heat in a solid has been studied, and the plastic deformation due to different specific volumes of the liquid and solid phases of the substance has been theoretically analyzed. The body used for the purpose had a liquid phase with a greater specific volume than that of the solid phase. The relative increase of the linear dimensions  $\epsilon_0$  was very large compared to the deformation  $e_s$  on the elastic boundary of the material near the melting point:  $\epsilon_0 \gg e_s$  (in general,  $\epsilon_0/e_s \sim 10 - 10^2$ ). The pressure of liquid-phase melting is given by  $p_m = \frac{2}{3} \sigma_s [1 + \ln(a/r_m)^3]$ , where  $a$  is the radius of the zone of plastic deformation, and  $(a/r_m)^3 \sim \epsilon_0/e_s$ . For

Card 1/3

Production of Cavities in Solids by  
Local Melting

S/181/60/002/012/004/018  
B006/B063

$\epsilon_0/e_s \sim 10^2$ ,  $p_m$  is approximately  $3\sigma_s$ ; the compression of the liquid is  $3kp_m \sim 3k\sigma_s \sim 3e_s$  ( $k$  - compression coefficient). This pressure causes a plastic deformation of the solid. The liquid fills up the "excess" volume  $(4\pi\epsilon_0 r_m^3)$ , from which the solid phase was displaced during the melting process, on account of the increase of the specific volume. When the liquid solidifies, the radius  $r$  of the liquid phase decreases, and part of the "excess" volume ( $\sim r_m^2(r_m - r)\epsilon_0$ ) becomes free. The high absolute negative pressures that accompany this process lead to the formation of cavities. If the pressure has the absolute value  $p$  and  $\alpha$  is the coefficient of surface tension of the liquid, then the radius  $q$  of the cavity is  $\sim \alpha/p$ . This negative pressure may be proportional to  $\sigma_s$  so that  $q \sim \alpha/\sigma_s$  holds. Hence,  $q$  is  $10^{-6} - 10^{-5}$  cm for usual solids. An estimate of the least amount of heat  $Q$  required for the formation of a cavity gives  $Q \sim cT_0 V$ ;  $c$  is the specific heat;  $T_0$  is the melting temperature; and  $V \sim q^3/kp \sim \alpha^3/k\sigma_s^4$  ( $V \sim 10^{-16} - 10^{-12}$  cm). Thus, one obtains  $Q \sim 10^{-6} - 10^{-2}$ . I. M. Lifshits

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Production of Cavities in Solids by  
Local Melting

S/181/60/002/012/004/018  
B006/B063

and R. I. Garber are thanked for discussions. There are 1 figure and 3  
Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN USSR Khar'kov (Institute  
of Physics and Technology AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1960

Card 3/3

KOLEVICH, A.M.; TAK-TAROV, I.V.

Possibility of transformation of qualities in a solid during local melting. Fiz. tr. 31, No. 12:2012-3C16 D 'G'.  
(NTIA 14:4)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akad. Khar'kov.  
(plasticity)

TANATAROV, L.V.

27947  
S/185/60/005/004/006/021  
D274/D306

24 5400 1043 1555 1327

AUTHORS:

Kosevych, A.M., Andryeyev, V.V. and Tanatarov, L.V.

TITLE:

Inelastic deformation and residual strains of a flat solid layer under polymorphic transformation

PERIODICAL:

Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 4, 1960,  
479-485

TEXT: An infinite isotropic layer is considered which has two phases (I and II) with different physical properties (in particular, with different specific volumes, whereby  $\Delta V/V = 3\epsilon_0$ ). If the surface temperature of the phase-I layer reaches the value of polymorphic-transformation or exceeds it, then the transition from solid phase I to solid phase II) or exceeds it, then the phase-II layer is formed. Assuming that at the phase boundary the infinitely thin, deformed, phase-I layer passes into phase-II which remains attached to the phase-I layer, then, owing to the different specific volumes of the phases, a stress-strain state of the specimen as a whole arises;

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S/185/60/005/004/006/021  
D274/D306

## Inelastic deformation...

this state changes with time in accordance with phase-boundary displacements. The case is investigated when the relative change in volume of the body due to phase transformation exceeds the deformations corresponding to the elastic-limits of the phases. Such a problem is encountered in considering mechanical processes in solids which take place at cyclical temperature regimes, the surface temperature passing repeatedly through the polymorphic-transformation point. The problem was dealt with, where the observed effect was entirely due to plastic deformations, while neglecting relaxation stresses, by two of the authors (Ref. 2: A.M. Kosevych, L.V. Tatarov, Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 8, 225, 1959). In the present article, the relaxation processes are taken into account. The hysteresis character of the plastic deformations, as well as the relaxation stresses, lead to residual strains in the specimen (after it passed into the new phase). These residual strains cause irreversible changes in shape of the specimen. The principal assumptions and equations are similar (in the present article) with those of Ref. 2 (Op. cit), but the results differ substantially, X

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D274/D306

Inelastic deformation...

since the relaxation stresses involve the dependence of the residual strains on the rate of motion of the boundary phases, i.e. on the heating and cooling temperatures. Two cases are considered:  
a) the relaxation time  $\tau$  is large as compared to the phase transition time  $T$ ; b)  $\tau$  is smaller than  $2T$ . Case a) A system of differential equations is set up for the stress tensor  $\sigma$ . These equations are solved by the method of successive approximations, after expanding in terms of the small parameter  $T/\tau$ . The residual strain is given, in the first approximation, by

$$u_2^1(T) = \frac{1}{ah\varepsilon} e^{F(t)} \int_0^T q(t) e^{-F(t)} dt, \quad (12)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} q(t) = & \left[ 1 - \frac{\psi'_1(\varepsilon_0 - u_0(t))}{\alpha} \right] x_0(t) \psi_1(\varepsilon_0 - u_0(t)) - \\ & - \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^t \psi_1(\varepsilon_0 - u_0(t)) dt \frac{d}{dt} [x_0(t) \psi'_1(\varepsilon_0 - u_0(t))], \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

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Inelastic deformation...  
 $u$  being the strain tensor,  $\psi$  being related to plastic deformations;  
 for the residual strain, inequality

$$0 < u_2'(T) < 2 \frac{\psi_1(\epsilon_0)}{a} \left( \frac{T}{\tau} \right) e^{F(T)}. \quad (14)$$

holds, where  $F(T) \sim 1$  if  $\epsilon_0 \sim e_s$  ( $e_s$  being the strain at the elastic limit). From these formulas it follows that the relaxation can only increase the residual strain during one-directional phase-transitions, that the residual strain depends on the velocity of the boundary phases and on  $T$ , and that in a cyclical process  $I \rightarrow II \rightarrow I$  the residual strain depends in magnitude as well as in sign, on the heating and cooling temperatures. Case b) By assuming  $\epsilon_0 \gg e_s$ , the calculations are considerably simplified. For  $\tau < 2T$ , the deformation of the specimen is given by

$$u_2(t) = \epsilon_0 + e_s \left\{ 1 + \frac{t}{\tau} - \exp \left( 1 - \frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x_0(t)}{h} \right) \right\} \quad (19)$$

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Inelastic deformation...

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D274/D306

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right) \int_0^t \left[ \exp\left(1 - \frac{z}{\tau} - \frac{x_0(z)}{h}\right) + \exp\left(\frac{z-t}{\tau} + \frac{x_0(z)-x_0(t)}{h}\right) \right] dz - \\
 & -\left(\frac{1}{\tau^2}\right) \int_0^t dz \int_0^t dy \exp\left(\frac{z-y}{\tau} + \frac{x_0(z)-x_0(y)}{h}\right) \}.
 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

for  $t = T$ , this equation yields an expression for the residual strain after a I  $\rightarrow$  II transition. For  $\tau \leq 2T$ , the same conclusions apply to the residual strains as in case a). For  $\tau \ll T$ , the following conclusion applies: if  $T_1 > T_2$  ( $T_1$  being the "standstill" time in the I  $\rightarrow$  II transition, and  $T_2$  - that of the II  $\rightarrow$  I transition), then the total residual strain is positive, i.e. the size of the layer increases. For  $T_1 < T_2$  (under fast heating and slow cooling), the size of the layer decreases. These qualitative results are in agreement with experimental results (Ref. 4: S.F. Kovtun, Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 8, 941, 1959). There are 4 Soviet-bloc references.

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Inelastic deformation...

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D274/D306

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tehnichnyy instytut AN USSR (Physico-technical Institute AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1959

Card 6/6

11.2300

87783  
S/040/60/024/005/006/028  
C111/C222

AUTHORS: Kosevich, A.M., and Tanatarov, L.V. (Khar'kov)

TITLE: Plastical Deformation and Irreversible Changes in a Solid Body for a Local Melt. Punctiform Heat Source

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, 1960, Vol.24, No.5,  
pp. 843-851

TEXT: A local melt means the melting of a small spot of a solid body which appears if in a small spot of the body a certain quantity of heat becomes free very quickly. The authors consider the plastical deformation caused by the difference of the specific volumes of the solid and the fluid state of aggregation. It is shown that during the hardening of the melted spot in the fluid there may appear a very high negative pressure which may involve a rupture of the fluid and finally an appearance of cavities in the hardened body. Here it is assumed that the heat becomes free instantaneously, that the body initially was isotropic, that the specific volume of the fluid state of aggregation is greater than that of the solid one, that the relative enlargement  $\xi_0$  of the linear measures during the melting is greater than the deformation on the boundary of elasticity so that around the melted

Card 1/2

67783

S/040/60/024/005/006/028  
C111/C222

Plastical Deformation and Irreversible Changes in a Solid Body for a Local Melt. Punctiform Heat Source

spot there appears a plastical deformation of the solid body by a "surplus" specific volume. The character of deformation during the melting (charge of the solid part of the body) is essentially different from the deformation during the hardening (discharge of the solid part). By this hysteresis for the deformation, after the hardening, there appear irreversible changes in the body, e.g. the above mentioned cavities by a negative pressure. The performed calculations have a qualitative character and hold only for very small  $\frac{r_m - r_0}{r_m}$ , where  $r_0$  is the initial radius of the fluid spot and  $r_m$  is the maximal radius of the fluid region. Besides the authors did not consider relaxation phenomena and thermal stresses.

The authors thank I.M.Lifshitz for discussions. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN USSR (Physical-Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences Ukr SSR)

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1960

Card 2/2

KOSEVICH, A.M.; TANATAROV, L.V. (Khar'kov)

Plastic deformation and irreversible changes in a solid subjected  
to local melting. PMTF no. 5:61-66 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Plasticity)  
(Deformations (Mechanics))  
(Melting)

ANDREYEV, V.V. (Khar'kov); KOSEVICH, A.M. (Khar'kov); TANATAROV, L.V.  
(Khar'kov)

Deformation of a rod of circular cross section during phase  
transition. PMTF no.5:67-70 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Plasticity)  
(Deformations (Mechanics))

S/207/6000/005/009/015  
D237/D303

AUTHORS: Andreyev, V.V., Kosevich, A.M., and Tanatarov, L.V.  
(Khar'kov)

TITLE: Deformation of a rod of circular cross-section in  
phase transition

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy ~~mechaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki~~,  
no. 5, 1961, 67 ~ 70

TEXT: An incompressible cylindrical solid is considered and the  
phase transition is solid 1 → solid 2, their specific volumes dif-  
ferring from each other. The authors show that the equations descri-  
bing the deformation of the cylinder are formally identical to  
those derived for the case of flat plate in (Ref. 1: Fizika metal-  
lov i metallovedeniye, 1959, 8, p. 255). If the surface temperatu-  
re of the cylinder is equal or higher than the transition tempera-  
ture, the boundary moves inwards and can be represented by a cy-  
lindrical surface. The velocity of the boundary is assumed to be  
known and mechanical stresses and strains are considered. The func-

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Deformation of a rod of circular ...

S/207/61/000/005/009/015  
D237/D303

tion  $v(r) = u_{zz}^{(2)}$  where  $u_{ik}$  represents the element of strain tensor is shown to describe final deformations, and it is pointed out that if mechanical properties of two phases differ from each other, there is a residual deformation after the full cycle  $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$ . There are 3 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1960

Card 2/2

LIFSHITS, I.M.; TANATAROV, L.V.

Elastic interaction of impurity atoms in crystals. Fiz.  
met. i metalloved. 12 no.3:331-337 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnikheskiy institut AN USSR.  
(Crystal lattices)

L 14850-65 AFWL/SSD/ASD(m)-3

ACCESSION NR: AP4048423

S/0181/64/006/011/3423/3434

AUTHORS: Kosevich, A. M.; Tanatarov, L. V.

TITLE: Energy spectrum of an electron in a magnetic field in the presence of a local linear perturbation

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 11, 1964, 3423-3434

TOPIC TAGS: electron scattering, electron spectrum, dislocation study, potential scattering

ABSTRACT: Since the concrete form of the potential near the axis of a dislocation in a crystal is unknown, the authors consider several possible models to determine the effect of a local linear perturbation on the energy spectrum of an electron in a magnetic field, with an aim at describing accurately the scattering of electrons by dislocations. The simplest model is considered, in which the potential is zero everywhere except in the vicinity of a straight

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L 14850-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048423 /

line. The energy spectrum of the electron is then evaluated in a magnetic field parallel or inclined at this line, and it is shown that the electron spectrum is highly sensitive to the relative orientation of the field and the dislocation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 46 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov  
(physicotechnical Institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, NP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KOSEVICH, A.M.; TANATAROV, L.V.

Changes in rods during polymorphic transformations. Fiz. met. i  
metalloved. 18 no.4:481-486 O '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

TANATAROV, M.A.; LEVINTER, M.Ye.

Mechanism of coke formation. Khim.i tekhn.topl. i masel 10  
no.1:29-32 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

LEVINTER, M.Ye.; TANATAROV, M.A.

Determination of the coking capacity of petroleum products  
in catalytic cracking. Khim.i tekhnopl.i masel 7 no.6:18-22  
(MIRA 15:7)  
Je '62.

1. Upravleniye promyshlennosti nerudnykh iskopayemykh.  
(Petroleum coke) (Cracking process)

SYUNYAYEVA, Z.A.; TANATAROVA, M.S.; VORONTSOVA, Z, I.

Treatment of trachoma with tetracycline. Vest. oft. 73 no. 3:19-23  
My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR) (TETRACYCLINE)

TANATA, S.

20th International Conference

Chemistry of Polyoxometalates and Related...

Jpn. J. Polyhedrals. Chem., 1992, 10, 475-480

Journal of Chemical Society, 1993, p. 146-157

Dorofe'eva's observation that hydroxylamine is added in addition, decomposed both owing to the equilibrium  $\text{HNO}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{HNO} + \text{NO}_2$ , was later confirmed. As far as I am aware, however, there is no fundamental difference between the decomposition of various oxides. It may be assumed that their nitrous oxide is generated by oxidation of hydroxylamine to nitro:  $\text{HNO}_2 + \text{HNO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . When nitrooxide which is used as a reagent, the decomposition takes place rapidly and the overall yield amounts even nitrous oxide is only 11 to 17 per cent. In neutral solution, the decomposition is slow. This is a case of a reaction in which the rate is smaller than that of decomposition. This is taken place even when a catalyst is used.

TANATIN, B. Ya.

Tanatin, B. Ya. - "On the relationships between nitrogen bacteria and the cotton rhizosphere", Uchen. zapiski Leninab. gos. ped. in-ta i a. Kirova, Issue 1, 1941, p. 105-15, (Resume in Tadzhik), - Bibliog: 14 items.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

1. TANATIN, B. YA.
  2. USSR (600)
  4. Microorganisms, Nitrogen-Fixing - Tajikistan
  7. Presence of azotobacters under wheat in the soils of northern Tajikistan. Soob TFAN SSSR No 23 1950
- 
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

TANATIN, B. YA.

Leninabad State Pedagogic Institute named for S. M. KIROV.  
Concerning the presence of the Azobacter in the soil of the Turkestan  
mountain range.  
SO: MIKROBIOLOGIA, Vol. 20, No. 6, Nov/Dec 51.

1. TANATIN, B. Ya.
2. USSR (600)
7. "The Effect of Winter Frosts on Azotobacter in Leninabad Soils", Soobshch. Tadzh. Filiala Akad. Nauk SSR ( Communications of the Tadzhik Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR), No 30, 1951, pp 37-39.
9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952 pp 121-132, Unclassified.

1. TANATIN, B. YA.
2. USSR (600)
4. Tajikistan--Microorganisms, Nitrogen-fixing
7. Presence of azotobacters under wheat in the soils of northern Tajikistan, Soob. TFAN SSSR, No. 23, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Unc1.

TANATIN, B.Ya.

Presence of Azotobacter in certain non-cultivated soils of Northern Tajikistan. Mikrobiologiya 23 no.1:37-42 Ja-P '54.  
(MIRA 7:2)

1. Leninabadskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im.  
S.M.Kirova.  
(Tajikistan--Azotobacter) (Azotobacter--Tajikistan)

TANATIN, B.Ya., dotsent, kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Distribution of Azotobacter in soils and the rhizosphere of agricultural plants in northern Tajikistan. Uch. zap. LGPI no.6:19-32 '58.  
(MIRA 13:9)

(Tajikistan--Azotabacter)  
(Rhizosphere microbiology)

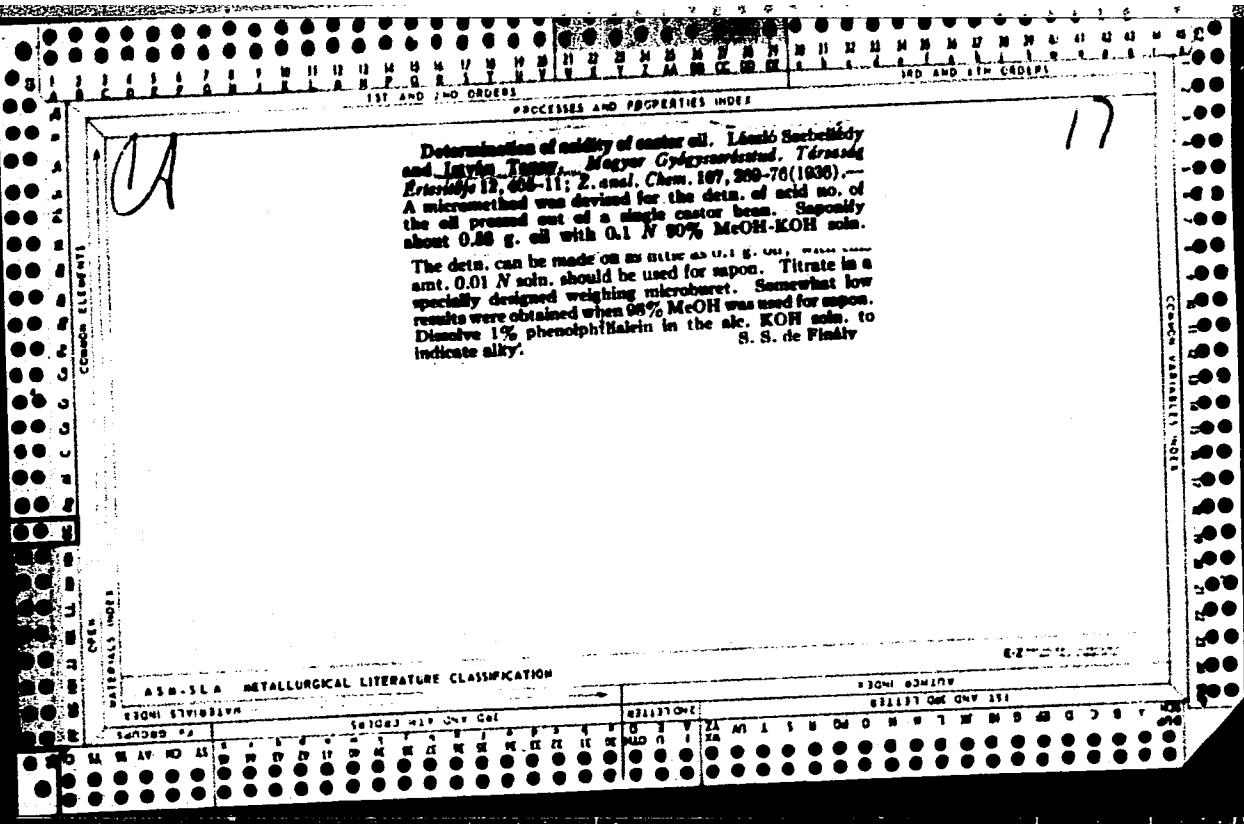
TANATOVA, N.S.

Advantages in using flood water enriched by carbon dioxide.  
Nefteprom, delo no.6:33-34 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Oklahoma—Oil field flooding)

TANATOVA, N.S.

Automation of petroleum gathering. Nefteprom. delo no.8:41-45  
'63. (MIRA 17:4)



TANAY, I.

The use of glycerin as a solvent in the preparations of ointments.  
Gyogyszereasz 8 no.9:158-161 1 Sept 1953. (CLML 25:5)

1. Doctor.

TANAY, Istvan, dr.

Solutions of alkaloid salts, amidazophen and phenobarbital sodium  
in medicinal syrups. Gyogyszeresz 9 no.5:85-88 My '54.

(BARBITURATES

\*phenobarbital sodium in syrup)

(AMINOPYRINE

\*in syrup)

(ALKALOIDS

salts, in syrup)

TANAY, Istvan, dr.

The preparation of elixirium thymi compositum concentratum and its  
use in prescriptions. Gyogyszeresz 9 no.12:236-238 1 Dec 54.

(PLANTS

thyme, elixir concentrate, prep.)

TANAY, Istvan, dr.

Qualitative and quantitative studies on tinctura aurantii conferta.  
Gyogyszeress 10 no.3:55-56 1 Mar 55.

(GOLD,  
tinctura auranti conferta)

TANAY, Istvan, dr.

A new method for the determination of non-protein nitrogen in the blood serum with the aid of 0.01 N potassium bromate solution. Orv. hetil. 102 no.13:606-608 26 Mr '61.

1. Gyor-Sopron megyei Tanacs, Gyogyszertari Kozpontja, 5/20. Gyogyszer-tara, Sopron.

(NITROGEN blood)

NAGY, Laszlo, dr.; TANAY, Istvan, dr.; MEDGYESI, Gyorgy, dr.

Clinical experiences with a new method to determine the serum lipid iodine number. Orv. hetil. 103 no.43:2026-2027 28 0 '62.

1. Soproni Allami Szanatorium, Gyor-Sopron megyei Tanacs Gyogyszertari  
Kospont.  
(BLOOD LIPIDS) (BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)  
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (DIABETES MELLITUS) (LIVER DISEASES)

TANAY, Jeno; PAPP, Ferenc, dr., prof.; PAPP, Szilard, dr., prof.;  
SCHMIDT, Eligius Robert, dr., prof.; KESSLER, Hubert, dr.,  
mernok.

Karstic water exploration near Veszprem. Hidrologiai kozlony  
38 no.3:175-181 Je'58.